



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the north-eastern part of Siberia between the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Strait; and Mr. Hulbert, editor of the *Korean Review*, put the traveller's interesting experiences on paper. The Russians are very much alive to the value of mineral deposits, and Mr. Vanderlip was sent by a Russian company to look for gold. His travels of fourteen months convinced him that, though there may be some gold within the radius he covered, there are no extensive auriferous deposits on the streams flowing into the Okhotsk Sea, near its head, nor in the beach sands along the shore of Bering Sea clear to the Arctic Ocean. But if he did not find gold he travelled through a region not yet made commonplace by globe-trotters—the home of the dog and the reindeer Koraks, of the Tunguses and the Tchuktches. He lived and journeyed with them, and brought home a very interesting account of their characteristics and ways of living. His adventures were well worth telling, and they are capitally told.

He says the company that carries on a barter trade in this region makes from 100 to 1,000 per cent. profit. They pay from 50 to 150 roubles for a black fox skin that sells for many times those figures in Europe. The Tchuktches, he says, have a very friendly feeling for Americans, but are less well disposed towards the Russians, who try to make them pay tribute, while American whalers bring them barter goods.

The Philippines and the Far East. By Homer C. Stuntz. 514 pp.

87 illustrations, a map, a plan of Manila, and an index. Jennings & Pye. Cincinnati, 1904. (Price, \$1.75 net.)

A Methodist Episcopal missionary wrote this book, but religious conditions and missionary effort in the Philippines are kept apart from the other matter, and occupy only about one-third of the space. The purpose of the book is laudable, and the author has been quite successful in fulfilling it. With the advantage of two years' work in the Philippines he has tried to give an unprejudiced and conservative view of the many elements that make up the people, of their actual condition and needs, and of the work and influence of our Governmental and private enterprises in the islands. Being able to bring an open mind and the right temperament to this task, he has written a book that is good to read. He describes the archipelago and its resources accurately, as far as our knowledge goes, though without any special geographic aptitude. One of the best chapters relates to our efforts to promote education and the work of the American teachers. Mr. Stuntz says that in every town where an American teacher has been at work more people

understand English than speak or understand Spanish(!). He adds that within ten years English will be the language for intercourse between the various races. It would not be easy to arrange and present more information about the Philippines, in the same space, than has been done in this book. Many of the illustrations are illuminative, especially those relating to the schools.

Cape Colony for the Settler. By A. R. E. Burton, ix and 355 pp. 29 half-tone illustrations and 8 maps. Issued by order of the Government of the Cape Colony. P. S. King & Son, London, 1903.

The author, editor of the *Transvaal Agricultural Magazine*, has filled this volume with a large amount of information about the geography, climate, resources, land laws, etc., of Cape Colony, together with descriptions of the urban and rural industries and the various lines of development. The work has been especially prepared for the guidance of those who may seek a home in Cape Colony, but the geographer will also find it very useful. Maps of the best quality show the rainfall and the numbers per square mile of sheep, goats, horses, cattle, and ostriches. The first part of the book treats of Cape Colony as a whole, including the Cape farmer and native labour, with separate chapters devoted to each of the larger industries of the country. In the second part each of the small divisions of the colony is separately delineated, so that if the reader requires more minute information about any particular section he may turn to it even without referring to the index, as the arrangement of these divisions is alphabetical. The appendix has many tables relating to the public lands, wages, rent, prices, and rainfall. The treatment of the whole subject is conservative, without puffery or a display of any glittering inducement to the immigrant.

The Yellowstone National Park. By Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E., U. S. A. Illustrated with historical chart, 2 maps and 32 views. 355 pp. and index. Fourth Edition. The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, 1903. (Price, \$1.50.)

The earlier editions of this book had already established its high rank as an historical and descriptive account of our great national playground. In the present edition the book has been enlarged and thoroughly revised. The historical section contains much new material on the early history of the park, including a new account of the exciting episodes of the Nez Percé campaign of 1877. The latest work and studies have also supplied much new material for